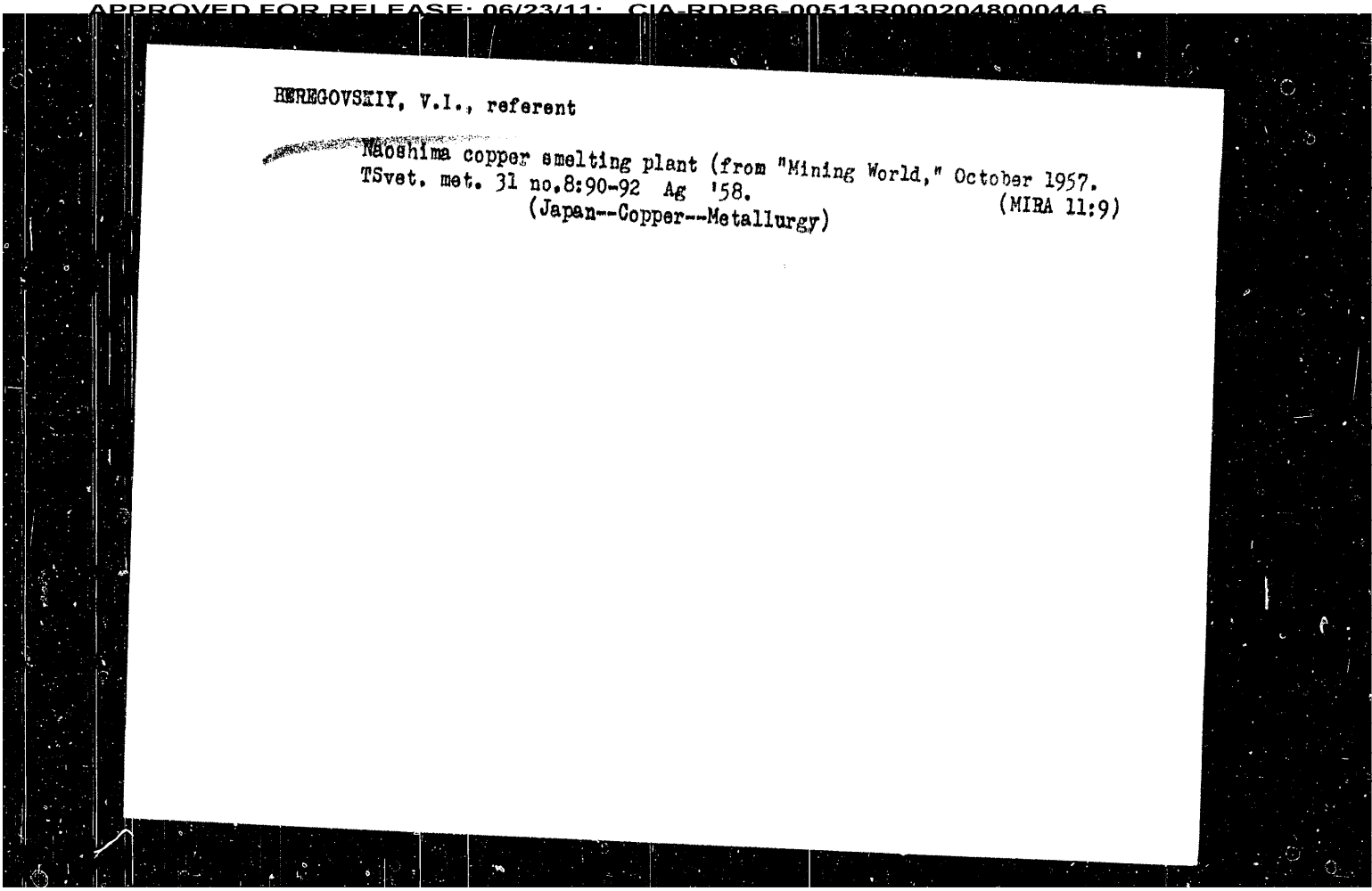
BEREGOVSKIY, V. I.

Iron recovery out of slags from copper-smelting plants (from "The Mining Journal" no. 9, 1959). TSvet. met. 33 no.8:94 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(United States--Metallurgical plants)



REREGOVSKIY, V.I., referent

Naoshima copper smelting plant (from "Mining World," October 1957. TSvet. met. 31 no.8:90-92 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Japan--Copper--Metallurgy)

BEREGOVSKIY, V.I., referent.

New process of zinc production (from "Bulletin of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy" August 1957). TSvet.met. 31 no.1:84-87 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

(Zinc--Metallurgy)

BEREGOVSKIY, V.I., referent

Zinc melting and casting at the Trail plant in Canada. Biul. TSIIN tsvet. met. no. 11:36-37 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Trail(Canada))--Zinc industry)

BEREGOVSKIY, V.I., referent.

Metallurgical plant in El Paso, United States (from "Journal of Metals" no.9, 1957). Biul. TSIIN tsvet. met. no.4:39-40 '58. (United States--Nonferrous metal industries) (MIRA 11:5)

BEREGOVSKIY, V. I.

137-58-5-9221

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 66 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Beregovskiy, V. I.

TITLE: The "Yuzhuralnikel'" Kombinat on the 40th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution (Kombinat "Yuzhuralnikel'" k 40-letiyu Velikogo Oktyabrya)

PERIODICAL: Byul. tsvetn. metallurgii, 1957, Nr 19-20, pp 68-72

ABSTRACT: Comments on technical achievements in production technology at the "Yuzhuralnikel'" Kombinat.

1. Metallurgy--USSR

G.S.

Card 1/1

BEREGOVSKIY, Vladimir Iosifovich; GUDIMA, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; VANYUKOV, V.A., professor doktor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, retsenzent; VANYUKOV, A.V., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; IL'ICHEV, G.V., inzhener, retsenzent; ZADIKYAN, A.A., inzhener, retsenzent; RESHETNIKOV, F.G., redaktor; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Nickel metallurgy; a textbook for schools and courses for specialists] Metallurgiia nikelia; uchebnoe posobie dlia shkol i kursov masterov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 355 p.
(Nickel--Metallurgy) (MLRA 9:10)

HEREGOVSKIY, V.I.

Electric smelting of sulfide copper and copper-nickel ores and concentrates. TSvet.met. 28 no.3:50-55 My-Je '55. (MIRA 10:11)
(Copper--Electrometallurgy) (Nickel--Electrometallurgy)

BEREGOVSKIY, V., referent

Steel production from waste slags of copper smelting plants [from "Journal of Metals," no.2, 1961]. TSvet.met. 35 no.2:96 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Canada--Copper industry--By-products)

ADAMOV, N.T.; BEREGOVSKIY, I.Ye.

Expelling ascarids and whipworms by the use of oxygen in patients with tuberculosis. Uzb.biol.zhur. no.5:69-73 '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Okruzhnoy voyennyy gospital' Turkmenskogo voyennogo okruga.
(OXYGEN--THERAPEUTIC USE) (NEMATODA) (ASCARIDS AND ASCARIASIS)

Machine Tool Construction in Poland

center axis of the component stocks. The machine has an electric copying system. The following technical data of this machine are available; bar side dimensions - 270-400 mm; maximum length - 1,500 mm; power of the electric milling head drive - 55 kw; weight - 18 tons. The author points out that Poland is exporting a considerable part of her products. In 1958 1,700 machine tools totaling 40 million rubles were exported to various countries. During the first half of 1959 the machine tool export amounted to 711 units. There are 4 figures.

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Machine Tool Construction in Poland

small power. If the tracer deviates from the given clearance, an electronic amplifier, acting on the electromagnetic coupling of the feed mechanism, readjusts the clearance. An interesting milling machine design is presented, intended for the rough-machining of polyhedral bars at metallurgical plants (see Fig. 4). The milling head is mounted at a separate bed, which is set up at an angle of 75° relative to the

Fig. 4

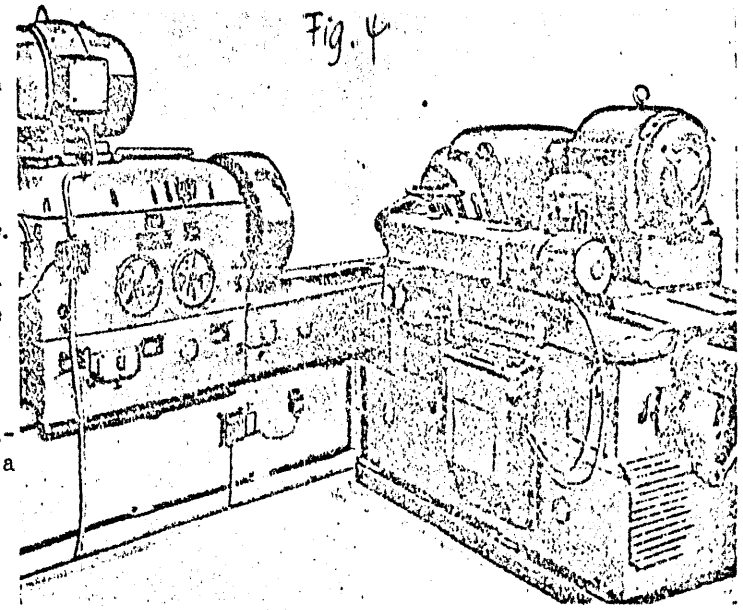

Figure 4:

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Machine Tool Construction in Poland

the following technical data: machining diameter range - 40-180 mm; maximum turning length - 1,000 mm; range of spindle speeds - 118-1,500 rpm; range of longitudinal feeds - 0.1-1.5 mm/rev; power of main electric motor - 20 kw; weight - 6,000 kg. Next the author mentions the original design of a four-carriage lathe for the machining of worn and new wheel sets. Two front carriages with uniform longitudinal feeds are rough-machining both wheels of the set, while the two copying carriages at the rear are intended for the finishing of the wheel profile. The operating cycle of the machine is fully automated, and the machine is equipped with a hoist for the setting and removing of the wheel sets. The following technical characteristics of the machine are given: diameters of wheeling surface of the wheel sets being machined - 750-1,120 mm; distance between centers - 750-1,120 mm; spindle speed range - 1.5-42.5 rpm; feed range - 1-40 mm/rev; power of each spindle stock electromotor - 24 kw; output during 8 hours - 30-42 wheel sets; weight - 35 tons. Besides wheel lathes, the "Rafamet" Plant produces vertical boring and turning lathes for the machining of seamless rolled wheels and bandage wheel centers. An interesting design of a vertical copying milling machine was shown at the exhibition. The tracer is not in contact with the template but follows its contours with a constant clearance of 25 . Tracer and template are under the effect of an 800 v electric current of an infinitely

Machine Tool Construction in Poland

another 13 plants produced machine tools besides other products. The number of types and sizes of fabricated machine tools increased from 38 in 1946 to 180 in 1958. Besides heavy lathes with swings of 1,250 and 1,600 mm, parallel-planing machines with 1,600 and 2,250 mm width of table, vertical boring and turning machines of up to 7 m in diameter and roll-grinding machines with a grinding diameter of up to 1,250 mm are produced. The spindle speeds and the power of the main electromotors of lathes and milling machines makes it possible to utilize the cutting properties of up-to-date sintered carbide tools. Besides, multi-purpose machine tools are fabricated, e. g. screw-cutting lathes with a height of centers of 215 mm and spindle speeds up to 600 rpm, the 2FXA cantilever milling machines with spindle speeds up to 1,000 rpm and others. On many machine tools the electromagnetic couplings manufactured by the Austrian firm Messrs. Haid are used. A screw-cutting lathe with a swing of 1,250 mm over the bed, exhibited at the Polish Industrial Fair in Moscow is equipped with a synchronization system of the feed of the longitudinal carriage slide and the transverse slide of the upper part of the carriage. Besides it has a rapid carriage displacement mechanism and the tail stock can travel automatically. The author then mentions the TGA-18 semi-automatic copying lathe with a horizontal spindle and an inclined carriage mounted underneath the spindles beyond the centerline of the machine. He presents

S/193/60/000/003/010/010
A004/A001

AUTHOR: Beregovskiy, I. I.

TITLE: Machine Tool Construction in Poland

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, 1960, No. 3, pp.72-76

TEXT: The author presents a general survey on the development of the Polish machine tool industry and cites a number of special models, the majority of which were exhibited in 1959 at the Polish Industrial Exhibition in Moscow. In 1958 18,200 machine tools with an aggregate weight of 25,839 tons were produced in Poland, against 3,752 with a total weight of 1,223 tons in 1937. In 1958 the average weight of a metal cutting machine tool produced in Poland was 1.42 tons, against 1.1 - 1.2 tons in the GDR, 1.6 tons in Great Britain and the German Federal Republic and 0.36 - 0.73 tons in Japan. The machine tool output of the country between 1937 and 1958 is shown below.

Years		1937	1946	1950	1955	1958
Output:	in pieces	3,752	1,632	3,825	12,728	18,200
	in tons	1,223	2,400	10,750	22,855	25,839

In 1958, 27 Polish plants produced exclusively metal cutting machine tools, while

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BEREGOVSKIY, I.I.

Grinding machines at the All-Union Industrial Exhibition.
Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. no.8:23-33 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Grinding machines)

BEREGOVSKIY, I.I.

The LR-90A radial milling machine. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.7: 28-29 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

(Milling machines)

BERLOVSKIY, I.I.

Gear-cutting machines at the All-Union Industrial Exhibition, 1956. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. no.1:24-29 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Gear-cutting machines--Exhibitions)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800044-6

ACCESSION NR: AR4032160

the stilbene crystal from the compound spectrum produced by the counter and with the NaI(Tl). The subtraction of the Compton distribution is carried out automatically during the course of the measurements with the γ spectrometer. The recording unit consists of an AADO-1 single-channel pulse-height analyzer and a PS-100 scaler unit. At the input of the analyzer there are two linear transmission circuits controlled by a flipflop, while at the output there is a blocking transmission circuit controlled by a univibrator. The pulses from the two inputs are registered alternately. Whenever the pickups are switched over the numbers in the scaler circuit are transferred to direct and inverse codes. To this end, a pulse is applied simultaneously to both grids of all the flipflops of the scaler circuit. The channel switching frequency is set by means of a blocking generator and amounts to 10 cps. M. Vishnevskiy.

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64 SUB CODE: SD, PH ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4032160 S/0058/64/000/002/A019/A019

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 2A189

AUTHOR: Beregovskiy, A. S.

TITLE: Difference recording unit for a two crystal spectrometer

CITED SOURCE: Tr. 5-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektronike. T. 2. Ch. 1. M., Gosatomizdat, 1963, 166-170

TOPIC TAGS: pulse difference recorder, two crystal spectrometer, Compton spectrum subtraction, automatic Compton spectrum subtraction

TRANSLATION: A simple circuit is proposed for recording the difference between the number of pulses fed from two pickups. The instrument is part of a two-crystal γ spectrometer consisting of two scintillation counters with different crystals (NaI(Tl) and stilbene), and subtracts the Compton spectrum of the scintillation counter with

Card 1/2

Compton). The group of coincidences for partial absorption in each of the two crystals, is represented by the surface part designated "Compton - Compton". Scintillation counters with photomultipliers of the type ФЭУ1С (FEU1S) and NaI (Tl) crystal of 30 mm length and 20 mm height were employed for taking the spectrum. The resolving time of the coincidence circuit was ~1μsec. The authors thank Yu. S. Zamyatnin on whose initiative the work was carried out; V. M. Gorbachev for discussion and interest, and L. P. Bilibin for help. There are 1 figure and 6 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref.1: L. Grodzins. Proceedings of the Second United Nations Inter. Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Vol. 14, Geneva, 1958, p. 351. Ref.2: M. Birk, T. Braid, R. Detenbeck. Rev. Scient. Instrum., 29, 203 (1958). Ref.3: P. Cavanagh, Boyce. Rev. Scient. Instrum., 27, 1028 (1956).

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1961

25378

S089/61/011/001/007/010
B102/B214

A two-dimensional 1024 channel ...

channels are arranged in the form of a matrix (32·32 = 1024). The channels of the magnetic storage system (with ferrite nuclei) have each a capacity of 16,000 pulses. The informations are made visible on the screens of two cathode-ray tubes of the type 13LO37 (13LO37). The information is represented on the screen of one of the tubes in a linear system with ~10% accuracy, and on that of the other in a two-decadic system in the form of an optically modulated point screen. The analyzer works with vacuum tubes and semiconductor diodes; in all it contains 360 tubes. The apparatus operates on a.c. mains (220 v, 50 cps) and consumes 2.5 kw. Its size is 2000.900.800 mm. The apparatus is easy to control, and has a reliable uninterrupted working for 8 hours. The temporal distribution of two correlated processes can also be studied with its help. The figure shows a two-dimensional spectrum of the Co^{60} -γ- radiation taken by means of this apparatus. The spectrum shows three groups of possible coincidences. The group of coincidences for complete absorption of the γ-rays with the energies 1.17 and 1.33 Mev in both crystals (photopeak) is represented by two vertices: 1.17; 1.33 Mev, and 1.33; 1.17 Mev. The group coincidences for complete absorption in the one, and partial absorption in the other crystal (Compton scattering) is represented by four "ridges" (photopeaks -

Card 2/5

21.6000

25378

S/089/61/011/001/007/010
B102/E214

AUTHORS: Rostovtsev, A. A., Il'in, Yu. I., Beregovskiy, A. S., Tishin, V. G., Zezyulin, V. Ye., Yermakov, B. A.

TITLE: A two-dimensional 1024 channel pulse-height analyzer of the type ДМА-1024 (DMA-1024)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 1, 1961, 58 - 59

TEXT: The two-dimensional amplitude analyzers developed in the west suffer from certain shortcomings. For example, the one described in Ref. 1 allows only for a qualitative study of the spectrum; those described in Refs. 2 and 3, though allowing for quantitative study, have two-stage recording and the results can not be observed during the experiment. These have some other disadvantages, too. The authors of this "Letter to the Editor" have developed and constructed a two-dimensional pulse-height analyzer with 1024 channels; it wears the designation DMA-1024. It consists of a recorder block and two equal sorting instruments "X" and "Y" into which the pulses of the detectors are fed; these are recorded and processed only under certain given conditions of coincidence. The anlyzer

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of gas, with a density that is from three to four times that of the original density, was found to exist in the front of the detonating wave. Figure 1 shows the density distribution in pure krypton and in the detonating wave of a mixture of detonating gas and krypton. The authors thank N. N. Orlova for her collaboration, Ye. I. Leont'yeva for taking part in the experiments of 1945, and R. M. Zaydel' for his assistance in carrying out calculations. There are 1 figure and 10 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute for Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1959

5 (4), 2 (5)

AUTHORS: Rivin, M. A. (Deceased), Zel'dovich, Ya. B., Academician, Tsukerman, V. A., Sof'ina, V. V., Beregovskiy, A. S.

SOV/20-125-6-33/61

TITLE: Investigation of the Density Distribution in the Detonation Front of Gas Mixtures by the X-Ray-examination Method (Issledovaniye raspredeleniya plotnosti vo fronte detonatsii gazovykh smesey rentgenograficheskim metodom)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 6, pp 1292-1293 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigation mentioned in the title was begun in 1945, but had to be interrupted because of the illness and death of M. A. Rivin. It was resumed in 1957. The method employed in the present investigation uses a needle-shaped pulse tube (Ref 10) with zirconium anode as a source, and krypton, which is added to the detonating gas, as an absorbing medium. The characteristic radiation of zirconium (λ_{k_α} = 0.788 Å) incides upon the absorption band of krypton. This combination made it possible to detect density variations in relatively thin layers of gas mixtures. The main result is that a thin layer

Card 1/2

YUNUSOVA, A.N.; MEL'NIKOVA, N.A.; BEREGOVSKAYA, Z.G.; ZAKIROVA, M.I.; SILINA, A.G.

Nutrition of children in preschool boarding establishments in Kazan and suggestions for its improvement. Kaz. med. zhur. no.4:84-88 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya (zav. - dotsent A.N.Yunusova) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i gorodskoy sanepidstantsii (glavnyy vrach - A.N.Krepysheva).

(KAZAN--CHILDREN--NUTRITION)

VOLKOVA, Ye.M., MOSKVINA, T.N., MEL'NIKOVA, N.A., BEREGOVSKAYA, Z.G.

Problem of organizing an effective diet. Vop.pit. 17 no.5:81-83 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny pitaniya (zav. - dots. A.N. Yunusov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(DIET,
balanced diet arrangement (Rus))

Thermomechanical curves of several rubbers

S/138/62/000/008/002/007
A051/A101

32 kgf/cm^2 load were: T_g = -115°C, h_g (curve elevation) = 4.5%, T_f = -22°C, T_k (temperature of penetration) = -7°C. Under a 3.2 kgf/cm^2 load T_f = -16°C, T_k = -1°C. There is 1 table, and one set of graphs.

Card 2/2

15,9200

S/138/62/000/008/002/007
A051/A101

AUTHORS: Teytel'baum, B. Ya., Dianov, M. P., Beregovskaya, M. G., Yagfarova, T. A.

TITLE: Thermomechanical curves of several rubbers

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 8, 1962, 3 - 6

TEXT: The thermomechanical curves of several rubbers under various loads, within a temperature interval from -120 to +450°C, were recorded, using an automatic recorder. The method of continuous weight application was used. The resultant curves reflected the characteristic qualities of the investigated rubbers, leading to the derivation of certain quantitative units: T_g - vitrification temperature, T_f - fluidity temperature; and a relative evaluation of the degree of deformation of the material at any given temperature. The curves were plotted over temperature - deformation coordinates by a recorder designed at the Kazan' branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The thermomechanical curves produced are shown in figures. The СКД (SKD) curve is thought to be influenced by the presence of a crystalline phase. The figures obtained for this rubber under a

Card 1/2

The Effect of Dispersion of Manganese Dioxide on the Rate of Vulcanization and the Physico-Mechanical Properties of Liquid Thiocol Vulcanizates

separated by passing them through the same screen varies and depends on the fractional composition of the initial manganese dioxide. The greater the residue on the screen 60 manganese dioxide, the less dispersed are the separated fractions. 3) Passing manganese dioxide through the screen 60 does not ensure the obtaining of a homogeneous and sufficiently finely-dispersed preparation and yields low physico-mechanical indices of the vulcanizates from the liquid thiocol. 4) The inconsistancy of the manganese dioxide content in the pastes within the range determined by its varying content in the initial manganese dioxide has no effect on the physico-mechanical indices of the liquid thiocol. The pastes with a higher content of manganese dioxide, but crudely dispersed, give the worst results as to the disappearance time of adhesiveness and the extent of the tear-resistance of the vulcanizates. 5) As a result of the obtained data it is recommended that certain demands be placed on the dispersion of the manganese dioxide and that the dispersion be evaluated by the hydrogen peroxide method. There are 3 tables.

15.9120 1153
2209
2109
11.2213

838h1

S/138/60/000/004/007/008
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Beregovskaya, M.G., Nasonova, A.N., Mulyukova, S.G.

TITLE: The Effect of Dispersion of Manganese Dioxide on the Rate of Vulcanization and the Physico-Mechanical Properties of Liquid Thiocol Vulcanizates

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 4, pp. 37 - 39

TEXT: The investigation results are outlined of the effect of dispersion of manganese dioxide on the vulcanization rate and the physico-mechanical properties of liquid thiocol vulcanizates. The experimental procedure is described and as a result of the data obtained in the experiments the following conclusions are drawn: 1) The manganese dioxide dispersion has a considerable effect on the vulcanization rate and on the physico-mechanical properties of liquid thiocol vulcanizates. With a decrease in the degree of dispersion the disappearance time od adhesiveness increases and the stability of the vulcanizates drops. An increase in the dispersion of the manganese dioxide brings about a decrease in the disappearance time of the adhesiveness and the vulcanizates become more stable. 2) The dispersion of the fractions

Card 1/2

BEREGOVSKAYA, I.I.

BYALIK, V.L.; BEREGOVSKAYA, I.I.

Tuberculous arrosion of the aorta. Pediatriia no.3:77-79 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz Okruzhnoy patologoanatomicheskoy laboratorii (nach-- dotsent V.L. Byalik) i Tuberkuleznogo sanatoriya imeni Gor'kogo (glavnyy vrach E.A. Berezkina)

(TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL, compl.
arrosion of aorta in 12-year-old girl)
(AORTA, dis.
arrosion, caused by spinal tuberc. in 12-year-old girl)

BEREGOVOY, Ye.; ZARIPOV, Kh.

Four hundred thousand tons in one navigation season. Rech. transp. 21 no.5:51 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nachal'nik pristani Sarapul Kamskogo rechnogo puti (for Beregovoy). 2. Chlen prezidiuma Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Kamskogo basseyna (for Zaripov).

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

BEREGOVOY, V.Ye.

Habitats of the yellow wagtail (Motacilla flava L.) and the yellow-headed wagtail (Motacilla citreola Pall.) in the Urals. Trudy Inst. biol. UFAN SSSR no.38:179-181 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800044-6

BEREGOVOY, V.Ye.

Geographical variability of interior characters in the three species of the genus Motacilla L. Zool. zhur. 43 no.9:1361-1365 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Laboratoriya zoologii Instituta biologii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR, Sverdlovsk.

BEREGOVOY, V. Ye.

[illegible] study of the coloration of white vegetail. Ornitologiia no.7:446-451 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

BEREGOVOY, V.Ye.

Materials on the study of Latrodectus pallidus O. Cambr. subsp. pavlovskyi Charit. Zool. zhur. 41 no.4:528-538 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Institute of Biology, Ural Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

(Turkmenistan--Spiders)

BUREGO OY, P. N.

"A Study of the Resistance of Potato Varieties to Scab," Zashchita Rastenii, no. 12, 1939, pp. 163-165. 421 1942

So: USKA SI 90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

BEREGOVOY, P.A.

"Gornyi Zhurnal" readers' conference in Norilsk. Gor. zhur. no.1: 77 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Nachal'nik Gornogo otdela Nori'l'skogo gorno-metallurgicheskogo kombinata.
(Mining engineering)

BEREGOVOY, P.

42488. Opyt Raboty Peredovykh Zoovetuchastkov (Frunzen. Zoovetuchastok Dnepropetr. Obl.) Veterinariya, 1948, No. 12 C.11-12.

BEREGOVOY, L.

Increasing the milk yields and the number of cattle. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 8 no.9:20-21 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Chernovtsy Province--Dairy cattle)

[redacted], L.

36780. Opyt raboty Vvedenskogo i Krasnoshchekovskogo [illegible] (Khar'k. obl.) Veterinariya, 1949, No. 12, c. 45 - 48

SO: Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 53, Moskva, 1949

BEREGOVOY, Arkadiy Vladimirovich; NOVIK, A., red.; GORKAVENKO, L., tekhn.red.

[Control and measuring instruments and measuring engineering] Kontrol'no-izmeritel'nyi instrument i tekhnika izmerenii. Izd.2. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo tekhn.lit-ry USSR, 1961. 92 p. (MIRA 14:5)

(Measuring instruments) (Mensuration)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800044-6

ACCESSION NR: AT4042657

drop in gas exchange during the initial stages of a hypoxia probe followed by delayed normalization.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800044-6

ACCESSION NR: AT4042657

acute hypoxia consisted of an oxygen-nitrogen mixture (9.3--10.9% oxygen in the first series and 8.0--8.5% oxygen in the second). Investigations were conducted following prolonged sleep, on an empty stomach, and when subjects were in a supine position. Frequency, depth and rhythm of respiratory movement, and the maximum capacity of the lungs were measured spirographically. Lung ventilation was measured using a gasometer, and gas exchange was determined by the Douglas-Holden method. In the first series, (9.3--10.9% oxygen), the mean increase in lung ventilation was 24% whereas in the second series the increase was 47%. Respiratory volume increased by 28% in the first series and 51% in the second. Oxygen consumption in the first series fell 11% in the first 15 min but reached 98% of the normal value after 50 min. In the second series, oxygen consumption fell 71% and reached only 79% of the normal value by the end of the test. Respiration rate did not vary appreciably in either series. The authors conclude that low resistance to hypoxia is indicated by a lack of noticeable change in the volume of lung ventilation or a sharp rise thereof (greater than 100%), decreased depth of breathing, decreased vital capacity of the lungs (40% and more), and a sharp

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800044-6

ACCESSION NR: AT4042657 S/0000/63/000/000/0072/0075

AUTHOR: Beregovkin, A. V.; Buyanov, P. V.; Malkin, V. B.

TITLE: Respiration and gas exchange during acute hypoxia

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963. Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy* konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 72-75

TOPIC TAGS: hypoxia, respiration, gas exchange, diagnostic tool, low oxygen mixture, respiratory volume, oxygen consumption

ABSTRACT: Hypoxia is a recognized diagnostic tool for determining the reserve potential of the nervous syster., respiration, and circulation in healthy individuals. It is also a useful mechanism for detecting the initial stages of some diseases. The purpose of this study was to determine some general mechanisms of breathing through individual response to acute hypoxia in 54 healthy male subjects aged 20--23 years. The medium for producing

Card 1/3

BEREGOVYY, P.M. [Berehovyi, P.M.]

On the 20th anniversary of Academician Aleksandr Vasil'evich Fomin's death. Nauk zap. Kyiv. un. 16 no.1:5-11 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Fomin, Aleksandr Vasil'evich, 1869-1935)

USSR/Farm Animals - Honey Bees.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 83470

spring honey are used for feeding bees and their young. A description is given of two cases of human poisonings as the persons involved consumed honey derived from Daphne plants (rise or fall of body temperature, fainting spells, coldness of extremities, subcutaneous pains, heart failure, etc.). After several hours the condition of these persons improved. Nectar and honey derived from Daphne plants proved to be non-toxic for bees and their young. -- V.A. Kanzyuba

Card 2/2

USSR/Farm Animals - Honey Bees. L-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 83470

Author : Beregoviy, P.M.

Inst : University of Kiev.

Title : Toxicity of Honey Derived from Daphne Plants.

Orig Pub : Nauk. zap. Kievsk. un-t, 1955, 13, No 16, 79-80.

Abstract : In USSR there are 15 species of the Daphne plant. All parts of this plant, including some parts of its blooms such as pollen and nectar, contain the poisonous substances of daphnin and mezerin. Although these plants secret large quantities of nectar and are frequently visited by bees, they are not instrumental for large honey reserves being produced in hives, since the plant blooms in early spring, when the weather is seldom warm and bee colonies are not yet strong. Besides, the first collections of

Card 1/2

L 11384-67
ACC NR: AT6036508

Deconditioning symptoms were less pronounced in subjects who exercised or compressed their lower extremities during hypokinesia.

The genesis of the observed shifts is complicated. Most likely, the inert state of adaptive mechanisms which regulate cardiovascular activity during transition from one level of physical activity to another is responsible. It is suggested that under conditions of prolonged hypokinesia and decreased hydrostatic pressure, proprioceptive and angioreceptive signalization is decreased, which leads to a weakening of reciprocal afferent-effector activity. Transition to activity leads to a steady recovery of these disrupted relationships. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3 egk

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800044-6

L 11384-67

ACC NR: AT6036508

grams, EKG's and studies of the phase of cardiac activity. A dosed physical exercise test and passive orthostatic test were conducted. Tests were repeated after the experiment until all observed shifts had disappeared.

During hypokinesia there are decreases in arterial pressure, vascular tonus, and cardiac output and a noticable increase in peripheral resistance. These changes reach their limits in 4—8 days followed by stabilization at this level. Transition to a normal regimen produces noticeable shifts reflected in preliminary restriction of mobility and decreased blood hydrostatic pressure. Even under conditions of physical rest there is steady tachycardia, an increased volume of minute blood circulation, decreased vascular tonus, altered cardiac bioelectric activity and altered functional capacity of the myocardium. These changes are more dramatic during physical exercise and especially during the orthostatic test.

The most pronounced shifts reflecting a deconditioned state were observed within the first two or three days. Individual shifts were noticed 10—15 days after the experiment. More noticeable changes were observed in the water immersion group than in the bed-rest group.

Card 2/3

L 11384-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD/GD

ACC NR: AT6036508 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0080/0081

AUTHOR: Buyanov, P. V.; Beregovkin, A. V.; Pisarenko, N. V.; Slesarev, V. I. 27

ORG: none

TITLE: Prolonged hypokinesia as a factor altering the functional state of the cardiovascular system in healthy humans [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 80-81

TOPIC TAGS: hypodynamia, isolation test, cardiovascular system, human physiology, space physiology

ABSTRACT: The effects of prolonged bed-rest (11-men) and water immersion (2 men) were investigated. In all, 13 experiments were conducted on 11 healthy males aged 22—26. The duration of hypokinesia was 10—15 days. Tests were conducted to evaluate the usefulness of physical exercise (4 tests) and periodic compression of the lower extremities (2 tests) to diminish the deleterious effects of hypodynamia. Examinations of peripheral hemodynamics, intracardiac dynamics, cardiac bioelectricity, contraction capacity of the myocardium of the left venticle, and vascular tonus were conducted. This involved the use of tachooscillograms, arterial oscillo-

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AP7000137

personnel for service in hot climates or conditions. It was felt that it would be best first to examine selected subjects under hyperthermal conditions to determine their individual resistance to heat. Periodic medical examinations were recommended to test adaptive reactions or the collapse of acquired adaptation to heat. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

[CD]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5109

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800044-6

ACC NR: AP7000137 SOURCE CODE: UR/0177/66/000/011/0040/0044

AUTHOR: Buyanov, P. V. (Lieutenant colonel, Medical service, Candidate of medical sciences); Beregovkin, A. V. (Major, Medical service)

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of systematic exposure to high temperatures on the human organism

SOURCE: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 11, 1966, 40-44

TOPIC TAGS: human physiology, hyperthermia, biologic metabolism, heat biologic effect

ABSTRACT: Seventeen men aged 22--26 were tested in a hot room at temperatures ranging from 50—70C for one hr per day or every other day. The cardiovascular system, peripheral blood, respiration, and urine were analyzed. Orthostatic tests were also given in some tests. The changes observed during this experiment were judged to be typical of systematic exposure to high temperatures. Systematic exposure, especially on a daily basis, resulted in decreased arterial pressure, pulse rate, cardiac output, gas exchange, and pulmonary ventilation. These changes were felt to reflect the onset of processes of adaptation to high temperatures important to increasing human resistance to this factor. The data indicated that the individual physiological characteristics of the organism should be considered when selecting

Card 1/2 UDC: 612.591-06

L 08268-67

ACC NR: AT6036481

The observed shifts in physiological indices were short-term and reversible. They indicated the development of moderately marked fatigue in the subjects. Thus, despite the complexity of the flight, the postflight examinations revealed only moderate functional changes in the two cosmonauts. There was no difference in the nature of these changes in the cosmonauts. This indicates a high degree of training and a good neuropsychological and physical preparation for spaceflight. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06, 22 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3 egk

L 08268-67

ACC NR: AT6036481

Their pulse showed a certain lability. Pulse frequency rose significantly during mild physical exertions and changes in the position of the body. There was an increase in intraventricular conductivity, an increase in the systolic index (7—11%), and a delay in restoration of hemodynamic indices after physical exercise.

Belyayev's oxygen consumption increased by 23% and Leonov's by 14% as compared with preflight levels. Vital capacity of the lungs diminished by 8—12%, while pulmonary ventilation increased by 51—18%.

Neurological examinations revealed a light tremor of the fingers, a high orthostatic reflex with an absence of pulse reaction to the oculo-cardiac reflex, and an increase in the slow bioelectrical activity of the brain cortex. Psychological tests revealed an increase in distribution and in the middle magnitudes of the duration of the period of sensory motor reaction. Since this was not accompanied by errors, it is possible to assume that the fatigue observed in cosmonauts was a compensatory reaction. Blood and urine examination on the third day after flight did not differ substantially from preflight levels. Biochemical examination uncovered an increase of chlorides, adrenalin, noradrenalin, and 17-oxycorticosteroids in the urine.

Card 2/3

L 08268-67 FSS-2/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2 SCTB TT/DD/GD/GW

ACC NR: AT6036481 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0036/0037

AUTHOR: Arzhanov, I. M.; Bryanov, I. I.; Baturenko, V. A.; Beregovkin, A. V.; Buyanov, P. V.; Kovalev, V. V.; Kondrakov, V. M.; Krasovskiy, A. S.; Kuznetsov, O. N.; Kuznetsov, S. V.; Nikitin, A. V.; Nistratov, V. V.; Teret'yev, V. G.; Fedorov, Ye. A.; Khlebnikov, G. V.

52
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Some results of the postflight examination of P. I. Belyayev and A. A. Leonov following their flight on the Voskhod-2 spacecraft [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 36-37

TOPIC TAGS: space medicine, postflight medical examination, bodily fatigue, body weight, cardiovascular system, oculocardiac reflex, unconditioned reflex, space psychology, oxygen consumption, respiration, pulmonary ventilation/Voskhod-2

ABSTRACT: Postflight examinations of the Voskhod-2 crew members, Leonov and Belyayev, were performed on the third and fourth days after the flight and again a month later. The cosmonauts complained of light fatigue. They were found to have hyperemia of the mucosa of the nose and throat and conjunctivitis of the eyelids and eyeballs. They had lost weight

Card 1/3

L 08269-67

ACC NR: AT6036480

ing ship, there is reason to attribute them to limitation of motor activity under conditions of weightlessness. The functional shifts found after flight are indicative of a general fatigue, a moderate stress reaction, and a certain amount of detraining. In general, the changes observed in the cosmonauts were of one type. The differences found between the cosmonauts can be attributed to individual differences. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116.

SUB CODE: 06, 22 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 4/4

psychological experiments (increase in the number of mistakes, increase in latent periods).

Indices of cardiovascular activity during rest did not exceed wide norms. However, an increase in pulse frequency was noted (Komarov up to 96, Feoktistov up to 100, and Yegorov up to 94 beats/min), as well as moderate drop in arterial pulse pressure at the expense of an increase in diastolic pressure. All three cosmonauts, when subjected to exercise, showed a significant increase in the pulse rate and inertia in the stroke volume. Feoktistov and Yegorov showed a significant diminution in the heart stroke volume and minute circulation of the blood during the passive orthostatic test. This could indicate a disruption of the venous inflow to the heart.

Postflight blood examinations indicated neutrophilic leukocytosis and eosinopenia. Urine was found to contain significant quantities of salts, chiefly urates, single erythrocytes (in the field of vision), and an increase in the excretion of 17-oxycorticosteroids. Eosinopenia, an increase in excretion of products of hormone decomposition, indicated the development of a stress reaction in cosmonauts. Since some of the indications found on the flight were also found after training in the train-

external respiration of the cosmonauts. Physical exercises and orthostatic tests were included to detect earlier signs of physiological shifts.

Examinations were carried out before and after training in the ship, where certain conditions of flight were simulated, and also two weeks before flight. Postflight examination was begun fifteen minutes after landing and was continued for the first four days after the flight and also two weeks later.

After landing, the cosmonauts were active, looked somewhat excited, and complained of general fatigue. They were found to have hyperemia of the mucosa of the upper respiratory tract and conjunctivitis.

Komarov's weight dropped by 2.6%, Feoktistov's weight dropped by 4%, and Yegorov's by 3.9%. Weight loss was determined by Zhdanov to be due to water and fat loss. Neurological examination revealed a light swaying in the Romberg position, a tremor of the fingers, and increased perspiration. In addition, Yegorov showed a contraction of the retinal arteries. Disruption of vision and vestibular difficulties were not noted. Changes in EEG indicated an increase in inhibitory processes in the cortex of the brain. A diminution in work capacity was established by

ACC NR: AT6036480 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0034/0036

AUTHOR: Arzhanov, I. M.; Beregovkin, A. V.; Bryanov, I. I.; Buyanov, P. V.; Zaloguyev, S. N.; Kamen'shchikov, Yu. V.; Kovalev, V. V.; Krasovskiy, A. S.; Kuznetsov, S. V.; Litsov, A. N.; Nikitin, A. V.; Nistratov, V. V.; Poruchikov, Ye. A.; Potkin, V. Ye.; Teret'yev, V. G.; Fedorov, Ye. A.; Khlebnikov, G. F.; Yaroshenko, G. L.

61
61

ORG: none

TITLE: Results of clinical and physiological investigations of the crew of the first multiman Voskhod spacecraft [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 196[illegible], 34-36

TOPIC TAGS: space medicine, space physiology, weightlessness, bodily fatigue, stress reaction, combined stress, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, manned spaceflight/Voskhod-1

ABSTRACT: The inclusion of a physician in the crew of the Voskhod-1 made it possible to increase medical investigations of the crew members during flight and to compare them with results of preflight and postflight examinations. The scope of the physiological examinations was selected in order to obtain a more complete evaluation of the functional condition of the cardiovascular and central nervous systems, and the function of

Card 1/4

Beregoviy, P.M.

USSR/Forestry - Forest Plants. K-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 5936

Author : Beregoviy, P.M.

Inst : Kiev University

Title : Securing the Sands in River Bottom Lands.

Orig Pub : Nauk. zap. Kiivs'k. un-t, 1955, 13, No 16, 49-52 (Ukrainian with Russian resume).

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

L 29924-66

ACC NR: AP6018960

ventilator is powered by an AV-062-4 motor (180 w), which maintains an airflow in the refrigeration chamber of 1—1.5 m/sec (depending on the dimensions of the object being cooled). The KT-1 temperature relay maintains an ambient temperature of -2 to -3C. A temperature regulator in the subject's rectum turns off the cooling apparatus when the set temperature is reached, and turns it on when body temperature rises to 0.3—0.4C above it. Fig. 3 shows a graph of the change in human body temperature depending on the cooling period at 0C. A year of use showed that this hypothermia apparatus lowers body temperature sufficiently rapidly, is easily controlled, is capable of maintaining a given body temperature automatically, and does not cause any irreversible processes. Use of the hermetic refrigerating unit and low-noise ventilators increases the operational reliability of the entire apparatus and decreases vibration and noise. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5011

Card 4/4 CC

32C it is possible to stop circulation for 1.1—1.2 hr. A hypothermia apparatus — the "gipoterm" or hypotherm — was invented by workers at the Yaroslavl' Refrigerator Plant in cooperation with A. K. Shipov, Professor at the Surgical Clinic im. Solov'yev, assisted by V. V. Katanskiy. A diagram of this compact, portable, fully automated apparatus is given in Fig. 2. Its external appearance is shown in Fig. 1. The device, which is insulated with aluminum foil, moves on three rollers. The hermetic refrigeration unit (freon-12) is mounted on shock absorbers. The K-95

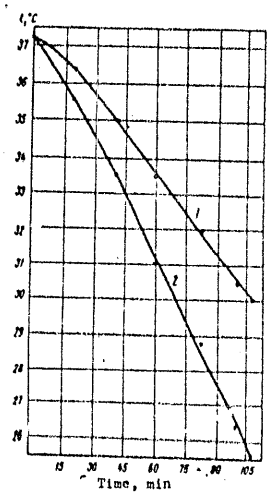

Fig. 3. Change in human body temperature depending on the duration of cooling at 0C (ambient temperature)

1 - Rectal temperature (experimental);
2 - temperature of upper layers of cerebral cortex (calculated).

possible surgical aid. It has been established that a drop of 1C in body temperature lowers oxygen consumption 4%—5%. Thus at a rectal temperature of 28C, human oxygen consumption is reduced to 40% of normal. Furthermore, at a rectal temperature of

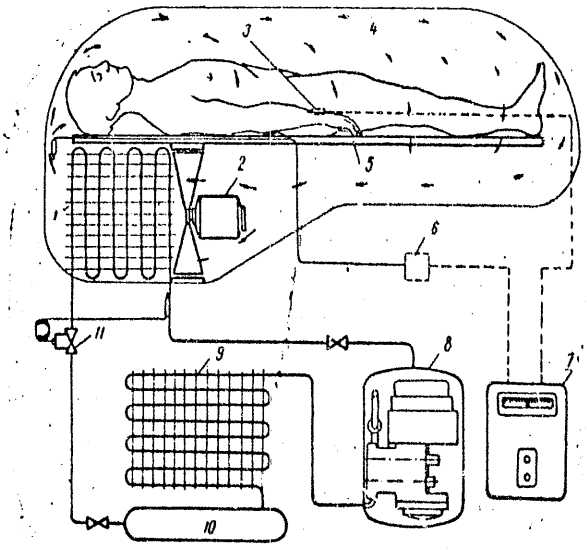

Fig. 2. Diagram of the hypotherm

1 - Ribbed evaporator; 2 - K-95 low-noise ventilator; 3 - sensor; 4 - telescopic plexiglas hood; 5 - table; 6 - KT-1 temperature relay; 7 - control panel; 8 - hermetic compressor; 9 - condenser; 10 - receiver; 11 - TRV-2M.

L 29924-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6018960 SOURCE CODE: UR/0066/66/000/006/0037/0039

AUTHOR: Beregovich, I. N.

ORG: Yaroslavl' Refrigerator Plant (Yaroslavskiy zavod kholodil'nykh mashin)

TITLE: Hypothermia apparatus

SOURCE: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, no. 6, 1966, 37-39

TOPIC TAGS: hypothermia, hypothermia apparatus, human physiology, oxygen starvation

ABSTRACT: Because hypothermia decreases oxygen consumption in an organism, reducing organ and tissue sensitivity to oxygen starvation, it is of great interest as a

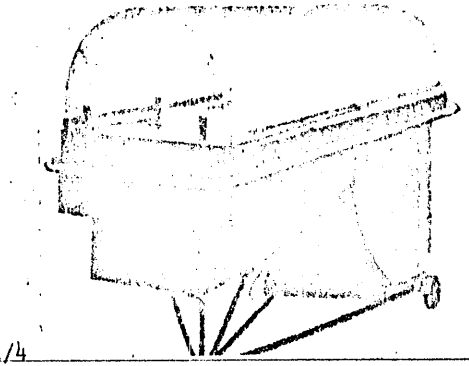

Fig. 1. External view of the hypotherm

Card 1/4 UDC: 612.58.002.5

IBRAGIMOV, B.Kh., dotsent; BEREGOVAYA, S.M.; KORSAKOV, I.V., professor, zaveduyushchiy.

Treatment of vasomotor rhinitis with intravenous injection of novocaine and atropine. Vest. oto-rin. 15 no.3:85-86 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Klinika bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Turkmenskogo meditsinskogo instituta. 2. Poliklinicheskoye otdeleniye Ashkhabadskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy no.1 (for Ibragimov and Beregovaya).
(Cold (Disease)) (Atropine) (Novocaine)

Berezovaya (Mme M. M.). О методике искусственного заражения высадков Сахарной Свеклы в связи с селекцией на устойчивость к церкоспоре. [On methods of artificial infection of Sugar Beet seedlings in selection tests for resistance to *Cercospora*]—ibid., pp. 302–308, 4 figs., 1939.

In the first paper the author states that the aggregation of soil particles was found to be greater in rhizospheres of winter wheat, oats, sugar beet, lupin, and clover than in the surrounding soil. In fields of winter wheat, oats, and sugar beet, foci were observed in which such aggregation was three or four times greater than in the surrounding soil, the phenomenon being attributed to the presence of manure or compost, or the activity of earthworms or micro-organisms [*R.A.M.*, xviii, p. 817: xix, p. 115], particularly *Trichoderma lignorum* [*T. viride*: ibid., xviii, p. 761]. Artificial infection of soil with *T. viride* (in the case of sugar beet also with *Aspergillus niger* and *Azotobacter*) resulted in an increase in soil aggregation in the rhizospheres of winter wheat, oats, lupin, and sugar beet of 126·2, 161·8, 39·9, and 12·5 per cent., respectively. Chemical analysis showed that soil taken at harvest time from rhizospheres of winter wheat or oats or the foci of aggregation contained more free nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium than the surrounding soil.

In the second paper the author recommends that tests of the resistance of sugar-beet varieties to *Cercospora beticola* be carried out on two-year-old transplants. The best results were obtained by spraying the leaves of the test plants with a conidial suspension at the rosette stage before flowering, at a minimum temperature of 17° to 18° [C.] and a humidity not less than 94 to 100 per cent.

[illegible]VAYA, M. N.

"The Question of Artificial Infection of Sugar Beet with Cercospora beticola Sacc. in Connection with the Production of Resistant Varieties." Nauchnye Zapiski po Sakharnoi Promyshlennosti, no. 1, 1939, pp. 128-137. 65.9 [illegible]A

So: SIRA SI 90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

MITROFANOV, A.I., kand. ekon. nauk; TIKHOZHIYEV, R.N., kand. ekon. nauk; BEREGOVA, L.I.; SLABCHENKO, S.K.; SHAPIRO, Ye.A.; KORZUN, P.F., kand. ekon. nauk; KHAVKIN, S.N., kand. ekon. nauk; REZCHIKOV, A.I.; KONIKOV, L.A., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Determining specific capital investments in industry] Opredelenie udel'nykh kapital'nykh vlozhenii v promyshlennosti. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1963. 215 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskiy institut.

(Capital investments)

BEREGOV, K.S.; GINZBURGSKIY, G.M.

Campaign for economy in petroleum and petroleum products.
Neftianik 2 no.10:8-9 O '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Petroleum industry)

POPESCU, Gabriel F., ing.; BEREGIC, V., geol.; VARNA, A., ing.; STOENESCU, I., geol.

New standpoints in connection with the geologic research program in the Baia Mare mining basin. Rev min 13 no.5:185-191 My '62.